

TEN WERE DROWNED.

Loss of the British Steamer Memphis in Dumlough Bay

During the Prevalence of a Dense Fog—Good Work of the Coast Guard. After a Night of Horror—High Tribute to the Captain—Survivors Captured For.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British steamer Memphis, Capt. Williams, which sailed from Montreal November 10 for Bristol, was wrecked in Dumlough bay, near Mison Head, on the south coast of Ireland, last night, and ten of those on board of her lost their lives. The Memphis struck at ten o'clock last night, during the prevalence of a dense fog. At the time of the accident the steamer was proceeding cautiously, blowing her whistle continuously and keeping a sharp lookout for the Mison Head and Brown Head lights, which the thickness of the weather prevented her from making out.

As soon as she struck the rocks the vessel began to fill, and rocks were immediately fired for the purpose of summoning assistance from the shore. Three of the ship's boats were quickly lowered, but one of them was shattered by being dashed against the side of the steamer and two of the occupants were drowned. The others succeeded in reaching the rocks along the shore, but five of the occupants were washed away and drowned, their companions being unable to render them the slightest assistance.

Those of the crew who had taken to the rigging soon after the steamer struck experienced an awful night. They were constantly drenched by the heavy seas which washed over them, and some of them, after a hard fight for their lives, dropped from their places and were carried away.

The rockets sent up by the steamer's crew were seen by the coast guard, but the latter were unable to communicate with the shipwrecked men until after daybreak, when all who remained in the rigging were taken off by means of a line conveyed to the steamer by the rocket apparatus of the life savers.

The rescued persons, immediately upon reaching the shore, were taken to various farm houses in the vicinity where they were kindly cared for by the inmates. Many of them were almost naked, but were supplied with sufficient clothing to enable them to proceed to Crook Haven, at which place most of them now are.

The steamer is a total wreck and much of her cargo is being washed ashore. The coast guard are engaged in the work of salvage.

All of the survivors pay a high tribute to Capt. Williams for his efforts to secure the safety of those on board the vessel.

The Memphis was 3,191 tons register, 340 feet long, 41 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hold. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1890, and was owned by the African Steamship Co. of London.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Young Heiress Alleged to Have Been Hypnotized into Giving Away Her Patrimony.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A peculiar case was presented to Judge Grosscup in the United States court yesterday afternoon in affidavits and petitions. Six months ago Miss Emma Cox, one of the heirs of the late John Cox, of Butler county, Ohio, filed a suit for an accounting against Dr. R. C. Reed, formerly of Cincinnati and now living in Los Angeles. The girl's mother, Mrs. L. A. Cox, alleged in an affidavit filed yesterday that Emma had been unduly influenced to sign a petition for dismissal of the suit by Charles C. Bishop, of Elgin, Ill., and his mother, a clairvoyant of this city, who had exerted hypnotic power over the girl, who is just of age.

The wife of Charles C. Bishop also presented an affidavit, reciting that he left his home a month ago and had been in the company of Emma Cox since then, and that she believed the couple are now in Buffalo, where they went with money furnished by Dr. Reed. The petition signed by Miss Cox is sworn to before Orris A. Bishop, notary, who is the father of the married man whom the girl is alleged to have eloped with to Buffalo. Since coming of age Miss Cox has been living at the Bishop home and a few days ago disappeared. Mrs. Cox resisted the dismissal of her daughter's suit and Judge Grosscup said he would give the girl time to recover her mind and make an explanation if she had signed the release if a weak mental condition.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

One of Their Number Arrested for Grand Larceny—Other Arrests Expected.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—John S. Patterson was arrested yesterday by detectives on a warrant from New York charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. He is charged with thefts amounting to about \$30,000.

Patterson is a member of a gang of swindlers. New York police officials say that his home in Philadelphia and that he has made flying trips to New York, where with his confederates he obtained goods from business firms to the tune of \$30,000. The victims were principally dealers in produce who consigned goods to the swindlers.

UNPROFITABLE FISHERIES.

And Consequently Suffering Among the Inhabitants of the Labrador Coast.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—Commander Spain of the fisheries protection fleet has returned to the capital after spending the whole summer on the coast. He reports that fishing on the whole has been an unprofitable industry this season. He says, however, that mackerel are plenty, and that a number of American vessels succeeded in securing large catches and confirming the reports of devastation among the inhabitants of the Labrador coast.

A Turbulent Meeting.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A turbulent meeting of representatives of silver and bimetallic unions in Cook county, embracing silver republicans and democrats, populists and united silver party men was held here yesterday for the purpose of considering a course of future action in local and national politics. The fear that one organization intended to swallow a weaker one, or that all would not get equal representation in a scheme for union, led to a heated, free-for-all debate, requiring a hurried adjournment to prevent the meeting being fruitless.

TALES OF SUFFERING

Coming in From the Fastnesses of the Cascades—Miners Lash Themselves to Trees to Avoid Being Carried Into the Canyons by Earth and Snow Slides—Terrible Destruction of Railroad Property—At a Standstill.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 18.—Residents of Seattle and vicinity, who by reason of the floods and snow have been virtually prisoners in the fastnesses of the Cascade mountains since Friday last are coming in, some on train, some afoot, and others by boat. They tell harrowing tales of suffering, devastation and destruction. The situation as described in these dispatches from day to day has not been exaggerated in the least, if, indeed, the fury and fierceness of the storm has been fully portrayed.

There has been human suffering, and no doubt many miners and prospectors in the Cascades have either been drowned or have met death from snow slides. Four prospectors, headed by Joseph Nicholson, operating a claim on the Snoqualmie pass, arrived this afternoon. One of the men is a raving maniac by reason of the self-inflicted hardships endured in the effort to get out of the mountains. Saturday night to prevent being swept down the mountains by snow slides they lashed themselves to trees, where they remained in the drenching rain for six or eight hours. Meanwhile great boulders of earth and huge sections of snow kept sliding down into the canyons and gulches below. Trees were torn up by the roots and carried away by the avalanche, and the noise was indescribably horrifying.

At daybreak on Sunday the prospectors tore away the lashings and began their perilous journey out of the mountains. They followed Gold creek to Lake Keechelus, tramping through snow four and five feet deep, crossing small streams on logs and driftwood, finally finding their way to the point where the Northern Pacific crosses the Cascades, and thence they proceeded down the railroad tracks to this city.

Two Seattle business men were caught at Index Thursday. They were three days walking 35 miles to Snohomish, crossing small streams by means of driftwood and the larger ones in row boats. They report that the Great Northern line has an overland passenger train with 41 passengers, due here last Friday morning, is stalled between Wellington and Madison, owing to great washouts on both sides. When last heard from 13 first-class passengers on the train were being supplied with half rations from the dining car while the day coach and second-class passengers, including 24 Chinese, managed to procure scant food supplies from Wellington.

The gentlemen giving this information say that there are ten washouts on the Great Northern between Index and Sullivan, a distance of 14 miles; that on the upper part of the Snohomish river two bridges are gone, together with 1,300 feet of track.

When the flood was at its height the Great Northern line between Monroe and Snohomish, a distance of seven miles, was inundated to a depth of from six to fifteen feet. To-day's advices, however, are to the effect that the waters of all rivers have receded except at Snohomish. In the flats and bottoms, water covered thousands of acres of rich farm land. The Great Northern is making no attempt to run trains, save on the coast line north to Stanwood. Large forces of men are now at work on the coast and main line, but there is little prospect of early resumption of traffic.

On Saturday night, three minutes after the Northern Pacific passenger train from Portland had passed Astoria, half a mile of track and roadbed near that place slid into the Coville river.

The eastern mails due here Saturday and Sunday were received to-day, but there has been none from San Francisco and the south since last Friday night. The Northern Pacific, by transferring, is now running trains from Tacoma, and making steam connections from this city to Portland.

MADE ACOR RED.

Quick Work on a Broken Shaft in Mid-ocean.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Anchor line steamer Anchorage, Capt. Wilson, arrived last night from Glasgow and with 128 crew and 20 steerage passengers. Capt. Wilson says that last Sunday at 6:14 o'clock in the evening, the engines stopped and an examination showed that the trust shaft was broken. The vessel was then 124 miles east of Sandy Hook and soundings were taken, finding 27 fathoms of water. The anchor was dropped and she soon rode smoothly. The cargo and part of the ballast was broken out and when the break was uncovered, the thrust shaft was seen to be broken through. Luckily a duplicate length of shafting was on board, and an attempt was made to help the chief engineer, Anthony Thompson, take out the broken part and bolt in the new one. A record was made on the job, as the total delay from the time of the stopping to the starting of the vessel was only 29 hours and 20 minutes.

At 5:34 o'clock yesterday morning the steamer started ahead and signaled Fire Island at 2:20 p. m. and arrived at the bar at 5:15 p. m., after which the health officers inspected her and she proceeded to her dock.

ELECTION JUDGES.

Bound Over on a Serious Charge and Sent to Jail for Drunkenness.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Thomas Morrissey, a judge of election in the eleventh precinct at the last election, was yesterday bound over to the criminal court in bail of \$2,000 upon the charge of changing ballots, and was sentenced to 20 days in the county jail for contempt of court in being drunk. W. F. Dick, another election judge, was given ten days in jail for contempt of court and for misbehavior in the polling place.

A NEAT CAPTURE.

Bank Robbers Run to Their Lair and Much Stolen Property Found.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18.—Last Saturday morning a bank of Davenport, Neb., was robbed of everything in the safe, amounting to \$8,000. Chief Lepinski got on the robbers' track and followed them to Hanover, Kas., where he discovered their hiding place, and arrested three of them. In searching the cave the officer dug up about \$500 in gold, some silver, plenty of gold wire and jewelry, besides several dynamite bombs.

WAR ON THE OFFICERS.

What an American Traveling in Cuba Discovered—Texas Rangers Armed with Rifles that Will Kill a Man Five Miles Away—Send Their Time in Picking Off Spanish Officers—Troop Train Wrecked by Dynamite.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—A man who gives his name as Carroll, representing a western manufacturer of dynamite, passed through here yesterday on his way home from Cuba. He went over on the last trip which the filibustering trip Dauntless made. He says that he transferred his cargo to a fishing smack not far from the Cuban coast. Carroll went on board the smack and was landed at a point within 60 miles of Havana. He made his way through the country to the capital, seeking some of the insurgent leaders in the interior.

Carroll claims that the insurgents have a standing offer of \$1,000 for every Spanish officer killed, and \$5,000 for Gen. Weyler dead or alive. A company of 60 Texas rangers armed with Sharp's Needle rifles, carrying wind gauges and telescopic sights are in the field doing sharpshooters' duty. Each ranger is accompanied by a native with a field glass. The natives scan the country for officers, and wherever one is found the ranger tries to drop him. The rifle weighs 28 pounds, and will kill a man five miles away.

These rewards account for the high death rate among the officers. The insurgents spare the Spanish soldiers as much as possible, believing that the privates have no feeling against them. But the rebels have determined to give no quarter to officers.

GEN. WEYLER'S RESIGNATION

Demanded Because of a Rupture with the Home Office.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 19.—The press censor has refused to allow any messages to be sent by wire from this city, and unless he recants all news must go via Key West hereafter.

That Gen. Weyler has been asked to resign because of an open rupture with the home office is a positive fact. It is thought that Gen. Pando will succeed him.

Weyler has sent word to the palace that he will return at once.

THE SPANIARDS

Flattering Themselves that the Insurgents are Getting Demoralized.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—Official dispatches from Havana say that the insurgents are rapidly becoming demoralized through want of provisions and their incessant pursuit by Gen. Weyler. A number of the rebels have been taken into continuous desertions, and Maceo is seeking to conceal himself in the province of Pinar del Rio.

A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says that the state of the country may be gauged by the fact that there are no longer any neutral inhabitants in the districts where military operations are proceeding. Only combatants are to be found.

Couldn't Live Under Spanish Law.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 20.—A number of prominent Cubans arrived by the steamer Olivette from Havana yesterday afternoon and will make their homes in Jacksonville and Ocala until the conflict ends. They declare that no honest man who has any respect for his family can live under Spanish law as it is administered on the island. A number of the Cubans who returned to the engagement reported between Maceo and Weyler, that important battles had been fought, and that Weyler had been defeated. Owing to the surveillance of the government, definite news has not been received in this country, but that it was true all Cubans in Havana knew the truth from official sources. He stated this information could be given the American people with every confidence. He further stated that Port au Prince, Casaca and Guaimaro were all in the hands of the Cubans under Calixto Garcia and his aides. Among the reports is one that Weyler is wounded.

Troop Train Wrecked by Dynamite.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—A train conveying troops was wrecked yesterday near Mangas by the explosion of dynamite which had been placed in position by rebels. Fourteen persons were wounded. The train was crossing a culvert when the explosion occurred. The insurgents had placed five bombs for the purpose of blowing up the train, but one of them did not explode. It is said here that the rebels thought that Gen. Weyler was on the train.

Gen. Weyler at San Cristobal.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says that Capt. Gen. Weyler has reached the town of San Cristobal, about 100 leagues northeast of the city of Pinar del Rio, and about midway between that city and Havana.

Maceo's headquarters is said to be in the hills between San Cristobal and Cayabao.

Fighting in the Philippines.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—According to advices received by the government from Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, battles have been fought at Santa Cruz and Anagat between government forces and insurgents. The reports state the Spanish were victorious in both engagements.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED

For One of the Largest Dry Goods Concerns in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—Receivers have been appointed for Johnson, Omohundro & Co., one of the largest dealers in dry goods, notions and shoes in Baltimore. The petition was filed by a member of the firm. It is alleged that the firm has assets of \$189,000, against liabilities of \$183,000, but collections can not be made to meet pressing obligations. Two receivers were named to wind up the affairs of the company, being bonded for \$350,000.

A LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

Heed Up a Band Car to One Hundred Dollars.

DECATUR, Ind., Nov. 20.—A lone highwayman, with a pair of revolvers, stopped a section gang on a hand car on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, about dusk last evening, and held them up for over \$100. There were four men, and they had just received last month's salary. The highwayman compelled them to throw their money on the track, mount their car and leave. Officers were notified, and a posse ran out after the robbers.

SECRETARY MORTON

Will Present the First of the Official Annual Reports To Division for Foreign Markets. The Constitution of Soil and Nutritive Values of Foods Will be Prominently Features Treated Upon by the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The first of the cabinet officers' annual reports to reach the public will doubtless be that of the secretary of agriculture, which will be published in a few days. Secretary Morton will carry the department in the past four years and show briefly what has been accomplished. He will devote considerable space to the bulletins issued by the division of foreign markets, which have been prominent features of the department's work the past two years. It is his belief that division will be the nucleus not only of the range of prices, but the character of and extent of the demands of the various countries for the products of the United States, as is necessary to the prosperity and success of the farmer as to that of the merchant. And recognizing the fact that the country is in a position to have a very timely opportunity to make this study for himself, Secretary Morton believes that the government should do its utmost to facilitate the establishment of this division is believed by the secretary to be probably the most important of the various divisions of the department under his administration.

Two other lines of study or investigation inaugurated by him will be discussed—those of the constitution of soil and nutritive values of foods. The former, under Prof. Whitney, has been signally successful, and has been the nucleus of a series of bulletins on the value of the land to the essential importance of the study. This has caused some embarrassment to Prof. Whitney in the course of his investigation, for no one does a student of the soil question laboring with him in the department, in himself for doing so much in the past four years. The latter, as a member of the faculty at a salary averaging at least twice what the government pays.

The value of this study to the farmer can hardly be seen by a moment's reflection. The prices for agricultural products have reached a point where the farmer is unable to pay for his fertilizer, for instance, or use one that will increase the yield of his field, it may mean the difference between success and failure. If his soil is so poor that he cannot produce a crop from another, a knowledge of that fact may keep him from bankruptcy. Just this sort of a study is what the department has been doing from day to day, and it is being disseminated through the bulletins of the department.

In pursuing this study Prof. Whitney has practically applied the principle of the conservation of the soil. He has established an ingenious instrument which will tell the farmer what per cent of moisture there is in the soil, and he is enabling him to sow the seed of the particular crop best suited to that condition. This instrument is especially valuable in the case of the farmer who is engaged in the culture of the soil, and who is regulated by the flow of water in the canals and ditches. The apparatus is comparatively inexpensive and can be established on any farm. A series of experiments covering the entire country is being made to determine the per cent of moisture that will bring the best results in all cases.

Secretary Morton believes that the government has accomplished all that it should in the course of its investigation of the soil. Dr. Wiley, the department chemist, pursued these for a number of years and has established a reputation for the accuracy of which he is justly proud. He has shown that he can extract from the soil the amount of moisture that is possible under the old process. Anyone desiring to engage in the sugar business should know the data in the department what it will cost to operate a plant and whether, under the conditions he is engaged in, it will be profitable. So, too, the farmer who contemplates planting beets or sorghum for sugar, may know exactly whether he is likely to make a profit or not on his land. Further experiments in either direction, the secretary thinks, may properly be left to individual effort.

While the work of the department has been extended under Secretary Morton's administration, he has effected substantial economies in the cost of carrying out the numbers about ten per cent, less than it did when he came into office. Of the appropriations made for the expenditures of the department he will have covered the cost of the office about two millions of dollars, a sum which is a year's budget for the abolition of the seed division, but congress ordered it to be reopened. The division of microscopy he did abolish, and the division of illustrations and the division of the soil, which he has consolidated with the division of editing and publication, and finally, every position in the department that could be dispensed with has been placed under the civil service.

THE FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

Returned from Mare Island, Again Receives the Admiral's Flag and Staff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Admiral Beardslee telegraphed the navy department from San Francisco last night that the flagship Philadelphia had returned there after docking at Mare Island and that he transferred his flag and staff to her from the Bennington, which he had been using while his flagship had been in dock. The Philadelphia is now in perfect condition for a long cruise and may start on her next voyage at any moment. Admiral Beardslee also informed the department that the Alert sailed from San Francisco yesterday to relieve the Adams as flagship at Honolulu. The gunboat Machias left Chee-Foo yesterday for Ning Po, China.

SWISS NATIONAL EXPOSITION

Proves to Have Been a Heavy Financial Failure on Account of Bad Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Consul Ridgely writes the department of state from Geneva that the Swiss National exposition, which was held here from May 1 to October 31, the longest year, was conducted at great financial loss. The guarantee fund, amounting to 2,000,000 francs, has been all "swallowed up," and there is still a deficit of 100,000 to 200,000 francs, which is to be covered by the profits of a national lottery, to be drawn the last of this month.

The financial failure of the exposition was due entirely to unprecedented bad weather. In all other particulars, however, the exposition was a splendid success.

AN ALLEGED ORDER

For 100,000 Lee Pattern Rifles to be Placed by the Government.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—The Register prints a story that the government has ordered the Winchester Arms Co. to place an order with the Winchester Arms Co. for 100,000 rifles of the Lee pattern—the standard small arms of the American navy. This announcement is made on the authority of a statement by a commercial agent who had it from an official of the Winchester company.

STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS

Provided with Firearms to Protect Them from Highwaymen.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—Several street cars have been held up here by highwaymen lately, for fear of injuring traffic the street railway company has refrained from making the facts known to the police. Stringent measures were taken by the officers of the "Little Consolidated" yesterday to prevent repetitions of the attacks, and it is now the custom to provide street cars with revolvers and instructed to defend themselves.

FRAUD IN CHICAGO.

Corruption of the Goldbugs Shown in the Illinois Returns. The Chicago gold bug press is boasting that 50,000 more votes were polled in Chicago than in New York. This is strong evidence of what the State Register has claimed, that the gold bugs carried the election in this state and in the country by fraud.

Everybody knows that Chicago is not as large a city as New York, and that the proportion of votes to the population should not be as large in the former as in the latter city. When, therefore, the returns show that the smaller city cast a vote altogether out of proportion to its inhabitants, and 50,000 more than the larger city, there must be behind these returns a fraudulent scheme that has been worked out successfully.

There is no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the returns that the colonization of voters in Illinois was carried on by the wholesale. Every congressional district in the state where there was a chance to work the scheme, the Seventeenth not excepted, was colonized and the vote inflated by repeaters.

The vote in Sangamon county, for instance, was over 3,000 greater than in 1892. The total vote of Sangamon county was 17,912. This would signify that this county had over 80,000 people. Everybody knows that there is no such number of people in Sangamon county. The increase of democratic votes in this county since 1892 is not more than normal, the democrats having polled 7,064 in 1892, and 8,556 in 1896, or nearly 3,000 more than four years ago! If we add the populist vote of 1892 (381 and two-thirds of the prohibitionist (about 500) to the democratic vote of 1892 the total is 8,346, which is a democratic increase of 632. This is a fair conclusion, allowing that the free silver Republicans who voted the democratic ticket this year offset the gold democrats who voted for McKinley.

If the trusts and corporations that are "rotten to the core" are included in "the gang," what would have become of Maj. McKinley without them? It is true that millions of the people believed they were doing their patriotic duty when they voted for the republican candidate, but it is also so true as to forbid dispute that every trust and corporation in the United States which takes a corrupting hand in politics worked with frantic and conscienceless energy for McKinley's election, and that he could not have been elected without them.

It may be that as president the major will disappoint the natural expectation of reward of the trusts and corporations. Enthroned in the white house and clothed with power, ambition may come to him to do what is right even at the cost of consistency and the forgetting of service. Maj. McKinley is not a stickler for consistency, as his course on the money question evidences, and he has lived long enough to know that the trusts and corporations supported him for their own and not for his sake. It is possible, therefore, just barely possible, that President McKinley will decline to be the servant of the money power, which has made him Cleveland's successor. But there are not many Pingrees about. The governor-elect of Michigan is a singularly sanguine man.

N. Y. Journal.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

A Noble Champion of the Cause of the People.

Men die; principles do not. Throughout the whole of the most wonderful fight ever waged in a political field in the interest of the people, William Jennings Bryan has insisted that men were nothing—that principles were everything.

It is no less true than yesterday. It is true to-morrow and forever. No cause which reposes upon principle can possibly be lost; it can only be postponed.

So long as the fundamental principle of government by the people is preserved no cause that is right is hopeless.

So long as the right of free speech is preserved, no cause that is right is defenseless.

So long as William Jennings Bryan lives, the people have an advocate without fear and without reproach.

Looking back on the campaign of the last few months, every reflecting man will testify that the young statesman from Nebraska has fought a good fight and has kept the faith. What more could be required of any mortal?

He has thrown himself into the battle with all his force, has not spared himself. All that he could do has been done. What could victory add to him?

Nothing. The responsibilities of victory would burden, not ennoble.

There have been some men in the world so great that defeat could subtract nothing from their greatness.

No sane man will ever admit that such men can be tarnished by defeat. His spots cannot shame the sun. The spots do not belong to the man, but to the atmosphere that surrounds him.

If defeat is, it is not Bryan that is defeated. Entirely to the contrary, he has lightened defeat.

If defeat is, that which is defeated—for the moment only—is government of the undying principles of the immortal Jefferson.

That government has been defeated several times in the course of our single century of existence. Such defeats do but purify, even while they scorch. They sift out from the democracy its unworthy professors, and remit them to the party to which they are by virtue of their active motives affiliated. Therefore the democratic party is most resplendent in defeat.

Even though defeated, the democracy is prouder in that defeat than it could be of victory—for it has found and approved a leader.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land let that leader be acclaimed. Now, if the republican leaders are honest in their declaration that the purpose of legislation should be the provision of revenue, let them go ahead and provide it.—Boston Post.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Whoever may go into the cabinet, Mark Hanna will undoubtedly be secretary of state.—Chicago Dispatch.

It is explained that Tom Reed went all the way to California to avoid voting for McKinley.—Kansas City Times.

Hanna is still managing McKinley. When will the president-elect be trusted to talk for himself?—St. Louis Republic.

Mark Hanna will probably succeed in getting "forced" to accept a cabinet position or something more lucrative.—Kansas City Times.

William Jennings Bryan is a shining example of American grit and spunk. No matter how much one may differ from him, his courage is to be admired.—Washington Post.

The business revival is good, but it remains to be seen whether it will be a business revival, as to which, much depends on the nation's success in reconciling McKinley to the abandonment of McKinleyism.—Albany Argus.

If the American congress will heed the voice of the American people, it will give us a currency based upon gold and a tariff for revenue only, these two enactments will make it difficult if not impossible for the formation of trusts to corner products which the American citizens are compelled to buy.—Louisville Post.

STRANGE NEWS FROM CANTON.

The Talk of Trusts Between McKinley and Pingree.

Gov.-elect Pingree, of Michigan, has been visiting Maj. McKinley and talking with him about trusts and corporations. "I found," says Mr. Pingree, "that he knows as well as anybody that they are rotten to the core. He recognizes that they are one of the greatest evils in this country, and knows that something has got to be done. He's all right." The full information is given that it was Maj. McKinley who wrote the anti-trust plank of the republican platform in 1892. "They may talk all they want to about Mark Hanna being president," adds Mr. Pingree, "but they'll find that William McKinley is going to be president himself."

All this would be cheering if Gov. Pingree could be relied upon to read Maj. McKinley's mind and to estimate at their worth Maj. McKinley's words. The major as a politician has acquired the habit of agreeing with the adversary while he is in the way with him, and of seeming to acquiesce in the views of enthusiastic persons who do the talking. Gov. Pingree is not noted for tactfulness, and he is honorably known as a detester of rapacious wealth. Is it not quite thinkable that when trusts and corporations were being declared rotten to the core it was he and not the president-elect who spoke? What though Maj. McKinley did write the anti-trust plank in 1892? He was as good a silver man then as Gov. Pingree himself, yet he changed his mind.

It helps to reduce to almost nothing the value of this surprising retort from Canton that Gov. Pingree should preface it with the statement which follows: "If ever a candidate realized that he owes his election to the people and not to the gang, the major is that man."

If the trusts and corporations that are "rotten to the core" are included in "the gang," what would have become of Maj. McKinley without them? It is true that millions of the people believed they were doing their patriotic duty when they voted for the republican candidate, but it is also so true as to forbid dispute that every trust and corporation in the United States which takes a corrupting hand in politics worked with frantic and conscienceless energy for McKinley's election, and that he could not have been elected without them.

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